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EXAMINER
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DICKERSON, CHAD S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/660,651	Applicant(s) FUKUDA, MASATO	
	Examiner Chad Dickerson	Art Unit 2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 8 and 10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 8 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 11/12/2007, with respect to the claim objections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objections of claims 2, 7 and 10 have been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 11/12/2007, with respect to 101 rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 101 rejections of claims 2-9 have been withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed 11/12/2007, with respect to the 112 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph rejections have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 112 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph rejection of claim 6 has been withdrawn.
4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 8 and 10 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 1 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Re claim 1: The phrase "*list storage means for storing a second list of identification information for the image data stored in said image data storage means*" renders the

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claim indefinite. The Examiner needs more clarification on the claim language. Are there two lists of identification information for the image data being stored on one storage means? The use of the word "said" before "*image data storage means*" further complicates the claim language. Are the image storage means and image data storage means different? According to the specification, there are separate storage means and lists stored on each of the separate storage means. The Examiner will give the broadest reasonable interpretation of claim 1.

Re claim 8: The phrase "*store a second list of identification information for the image data stored in said image storage means data memory*" renders the claim indefinite. The Examiner needs more clarification on the claim language. Are there two lists of identification information for the image data being stored on one storage means? The use of the word "said" before "*image storage means data memory*" further complicates the claim language. Is the device used to store image data transmitted to the printer from the server different from the image storage means data memory? According to the specification, there are separate storage means and lists stored on each of the separate storage means. The Examiner will give the broadest reasonable interpretation of claim 8.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holmstead '905 (US Pat No 2004/0021905) in view of Morita '467 (US Pat No 5930467).

Re claim 1: Holmstead '905 discloses an information processing apparatus that acquires a plurality of image data from a server device via a network (i.e. the host computer connected to the printer or the printer is able to receive information from a remote site, which is considered as a server device on the network; see fig. 2; paragraphs [0029]-[0044]) and controls a printer to print a print job generated from the plurality of image data (i.e. a graphical user interface (114) sends commands to the printer device to operate the control system (306) in a normal or schedule mode. This controls the printer since the control system is commanded to download print job elements specific to the mode use in order to print a print job that is generated from the print job elements, which is analogous to a plurality of image data; see paragraphs [0033] and [0060]-[0071]), comprising:

list creation means for creating a first list of identification information for the image data to be acquired from the server device (i.e. in the system, the control system is used to create one or a series of print job elements that are used to identify information for print job data that is to be acquired from a remote site, considered as a server device. This information has reference data to the remote site that the

information is located and what part the element data is related to in the print job. This is considered as the list of identification information for the image data since this information includes one or a plurality of information used to identify the print job, or image data, to be printed and these elements are a series of elements of a print job file to be fulfilled before a printing operation; see figs. 3-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

image storage means for storing image data acquired from the server device (i.e. in Holmstead '905 the system can be configured to have a components of the system in a printer (100), or as a part of a host computer (206) in association with a printer (100). The host computer (206) is considered as the information processing apparatus, which has an image data memory (302). The local memory (302) has print job elements that can be transmitted to the printer (100), or acquired from the remote site, in association with the host computer (206). The elements downloaded from the remote site is stored in the local memory; see figs. 2 and 3; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

list storage memory means for storing a list of identification information for the image data stored in said image data storage means (i.e. on the remote site (202), a storage for the print job components, considered as identification information for the image data, is stored. This same information that is stored is also in the print instruction that is acquired by the control system (306). In the above example, the remote site (202) with the storage device is considered to be the second image list memory. Also, the input buffer stores the print job ticket (500) which has information relating to the print job components, which is considered to be a series of identification information for the image data, or print job. The input buffer can also be considered as the storage list

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memory. Therefore, the above feature is performed; see figs. 2, 3 and 5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

comparison means for comparing the first list and the second list (i.e. when the data is first received by the printer, or the host computer that is associated with the printer, the data is temporarily stored in the input buffer (304). The input buffer (304) holds the print job ticket (500) and compares the print job ticket (500) components, with the components stored in the local memory (302). This comparison is between the data stored in the input buffer (304) and the data stored in the local memory (302) to see if the data matches up to the print job ticket's (500) listed components; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

deletion means for deleting the image data that is included in the first list (i.e. in the system, the information stored in the different directories can be overwritten or erased; see paragraph [0051]);

updating means for updating the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the first list (i.e. in the system, the list of print job elements that are related to the print job in the local memory is updated with current print elements, if the system detects that the print job elements in the print job is missing. The missing print job elements are then acquired from the remote site, considered as the server device, in the system; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]).

However, Holmstead '905 fails to teach list storage means for storing a second list of identification information for the image data stored in said image data storage means; deleting the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list,

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based on a result of comparing and updating the second list on the first list, after the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Morita '467. Morita '467 discloses list storage means for storing a second list of identification information for the image data stored in said image data storage means (i.e. in the system, the content regarding the file-related information stored in the RAM (17) is ensured to be consistent with the same file-related information that is stored on the hard disk (8). Both storage devices contain a file allocation table or directory information that relates to data regarding the file stored in the system. A list of either the FAT or the directory information can be stored both in the RAM and the hard disk. Also, both the FAT and the directory information can be stored on one storage device; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65);

deleting the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of comparing (i.e. in the system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something from the RAM is deleted, then something from the hard disk is also deleted in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65);  
and

updating the second list on the first list, after the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list (i.e. in the system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something is written on the RAM, then the same information is added on the hard disk in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Morita '467, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of list storage means for storing a second list of identification information for the image data stored in said image data storage means; deleting the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of comparing and updating the second list on the first list, after the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list in order to have content relating to file information on one storage device conform with the content on another storage device (as stated in Morita '467 col. 9, lines 20-32).

Re claim 8: Holmstead '905 discloses a computer-readable storage medium storing a function extension program for causing a computer to acquire a plurality of image data from a server device via a network (i.e. the host computer connected to the printer or the printer is able to receive information from a remote site, which is considered as a server device on the network; see fig. 2; paragraphs [0029]-[0044]) and control a printer

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to print a print job generated from the plurality of image data (i.e. a graphical user interface (114) sends commands to the printer device to operate the control system (306) in a normal or schedule mode. This controls the printer since the control system is commanded to download print job elements specific to the mode use in order to print a print job that is generated from the print job elements, which is analogous to a plurality of image data; see paragraphs [0033] and [0060]-[0071]), the program causing a computer to:

create a first list of identification information for the image data to be acquired from the server device (i.e. in the system, the control system is used to create one or a series of print job elements that are used to identify information for print job data that is to be acquired from a remote site, considered as a server device. This information has reference data to the remote site that the information is located and what part the element data is related to in the print job. This is considered as the list of identification information for the image data since this information includes one or a plurality of information used to identify the print job, or image data, to be printed and these elements are a series of elements of a print job file to be fulfilled before a printing operation; see figs. 3-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

store image data transmitted to said printer acquired from the server device (i.e. in Holmstead '905 the system can be configured to have a components of the system in a printer (100), or as a part of a host computer (206) in association with a printer (100). The host computer (206) is considered as the information processing apparatus, which has an image data memory (302). The local memory (302) has print job elements that

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can be transmitted to the printer (100), or acquired from the remote site, in association with the host computer (206). The elements downloaded from the remote site is stored in the local memory; see figs. 2 and 3; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

store a list of identification information for the image data stored in said image storage means data memory (i.e. on the remote site (202), a storage for the print job components, considered as identification information for the image data, is stored. This same information that is stored is also in the print instruction that is acquired by the control system (306). In the above example, the remote site (202) with the storage device is considered to be the second image list memory. Also, the input buffer stores the print job ticket (500) which has information relating to the print job components, which is considered to be a series of identification information for the image data, or print job. The input buffer can also be considered as the storage list memory. Therefore, the above feature is performed; see figs. 2, 3 and 5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

acquire a print instruction indicating that the image data stored in said server device should be printed (i.e. the print job ticket (500) is considered as a print instruction. The control system (306) acquires the print job ticket (500) that may indicate image data that may be stored on a remote site, considered as a server and retrieves the data to print, based on the print instruction from the print job ticket (400). The remote site is shown in figure 5 to store print job elements that have certain components that are related to specific types of image data. The control system (306)

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recognizes the components that are only stored on these remote sites and prints the data after retrieval; see figs. 2, 3 and 5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

store a list of identification information for the image data to be printed that is included in said print instruction acquired from said print instruction acquiring means (i.e. on the remote site (202), a storage for the print job components, considered as identification information for the image data, is stored. This same information that is stored is also in the print instruction that is acquired by the control system (306). Also, the input buffer stores the print job ticket (500) which has information relating to the print job components, which is considered to be the identification information for the image data. The data stored in the input buffer is included in a print job ticket that is giving an instruction for the included data to be printed. Therefore, the above feature is performed; see figs. 2, 3 and 5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

compare the first list and the second list stored in said first image list memory and the list stored in said second image list memory (i.e. when the data is first received by the printer, or the host computer that is associated with the printer, the data is temporarily stored in the input buffer (304). The input buffer (304) holds the print job ticket (500) and compares the print job ticket (500) components, with the components stored in the local memory (302). This comparison is between the data stored in the input buffer (304) and the data stored in the local memory (302) to see if the data matches up to the print job ticket's (500) listed components; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]); and

delete the image data that is included in the first list (i.e. in the system, the information stored in the different directories can be overwritten or erased; see paragraph [0051]); and

update the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the first list (i.e. in the system, the list of print job elements that are related to the print job in the local memory is updated with current print elements, if the system detects that the print job elements in the print job is missing. The missing print job elements are then acquired from the remote site, considered as the server device, in the system; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]).

However, Holmstead '905 fails to teach store a second list of identification information for the image data to be printed that is included in said print instruction acquired from said print instruction acquiring means; delete the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of comparison by said comparison means and update the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Morita '467. Morita '467 discloses store a second list of identification information for the image data to be printed that is included in said print instruction acquired from said print instruction acquiring means (i.e. in the system, the content regarding the file-related information stored in the RAM (17) is ensured to be consistent with the same file-related information that is stored on the hard disk (8). Both storage devices contain a file allocation table or directory information that relates to data regarding the file stored in the system. A list of

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either the FAT or the directory information can be stored both in the RAM and the hard disk. Also, both the FAT and the directory information can be stored on one storage device; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65);

delete the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of comparison by said comparison means (i.e. in the system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something from the RAM is deleted, then something from the hard disk is also deleted in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65) and

update the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list (i.e. in the system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something is written on the RAM, then the same information is added on the hard disk in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Morita '467, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a computer-readable medium executing the function to store a second list of identification information for the image data to be printed that is included in said print instruction acquired from said print instruction acquiring means; delete the image data that is not included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of comparison by said comparison means and update the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list in order to have content relating to file information on one storage device conform with the content on another storage device (as stated in Morita '467 col. 9, lines 20-32).

Re claim 10: Holmstead '905 discloses an information processing method for extending the functions of a software for controlling a printer to print a print job generated from a plurality of image data (i.e. a graphical user interface (114) sends commands to the printer device to operate the control system (306) in a normal or schedule mode. This controls the printer since the control system is commanded to download print job elements specific to the mode use in order to print a print job that is generated from the print job elements, which is analogous to a plurality of image data; see paragraphs [0033] and [0060]-[0071]), comprising:

a step of creating a first list of identification information for the image data to be acquired from a server device (i.e. in the system, the control system is used to create one or a series of print job elements that are used to identify information for print job

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data that is to be acquired from a remote site, considered as a server device. This information has reference data to the remote site that the information is located and what part the element data is related to in the print job. This is considered as the list of identification information for the image data since this information includes one or a plurality of information used to identify the print job, or image data, to be printed and these elements are a series of elements of a print job file to be fulfilled before a printing operation; see figs. 3-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

a step of storing image data acquired from the server device (i.e. in Holmstead '905 the system can be configured to have a components of the system in a printer (100), or as a part of a host computer (206) in association with a printer (100). The host computer (206) is considered as the information processing apparatus, which has an image data memory (302). The local memory (302) has print job elements that can be transmitted to the printer (100), or acquired from the remote site, in association with the host computer (206). The elements downloaded from the remote site is stored in the local memory; see figs. 2 and 3; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

a step of storing a list of identification information for the stored image data (i.e. on the remote site (202), a storage for the print job components, considered as identification information for the image data, is stored. This same information that is stored is also in the print instruction that is acquired by the control system (306). Also, the input buffer stores the print job ticket (500) which has information relating to the print job components, which is considered to be the identification information for the image data. The data stored in the input buffer is included in a print job ticket that is giving an

instruction for the included data to be printed. Therefore, the above feature is performed; see figs. 2, 3 and 5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

a step of comparing the first list and the second list (i.e. when the data is first received by the printer, or the host computer that is associated with the printer, the data is temporarily stored in the input buffer (304). The input buffer (304) holds the print job ticket (500) and compares the print job ticket (500) components, with the components stored in the local memory (302). This comparison is between the data stored in the input buffer (304) and the data stored in the local memory (302) to see if the data matches up to the print job ticket's (500) listed components; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044]);

a step of deleting the image data that is included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of the comparing (i.e. in the system, the information stored in the different directories can be overwritten or erased; see paragraph [0051]); and

a step of updating the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the first list (i.e. in the system, the list of print job elements that are related to the print job in the local memory is updated with current print elements, if the system detects that the print job elements in the print job is missing. The missing print job elements are then acquired from the remote site, considered as the server device, in the system; see figs. 2-5; paragraphs [0032]-[0044])).

However, Holmstead '905 fails to teach the method steps of a step of storing a second list of identification information for the stored image data; a step of deleting the image data that is included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of the

comparing; and a step of updating the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Morita '467. Morita '467 discloses a step of storing a second list of identification information for the stored image data (i.e. in the system, the content regarding the file-related information stored in the RAM (17) is ensured to be consistent with the same file-related information that is stored on the hard disk (8). Both storage devices contain a file allocation table or directory information that relates to data regarding the file stored in the system. A list of either the FAT or the directory information can be stored both in the RAM and the hard disk. Also, both the FAT and the directory information can be stored on one storage device; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65);

a step of deleting the image data that is included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of the comparing (i.e. in the system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something from the RAM is deleted, then something from the hard disk is also deleted in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65); and

a step of updating the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list (i.e. in the

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system, if information on the file allocation table (26) on the RAM (17) is modified by having data written or erased from the table, the update flag related to the updating of the RAM is set to one. Next, the CPU (5) checks to see if the update flag is 1 in order to determine if the hard disk (8) needs to be updated in conformity with the RAM. In this case, if something is written on the RAM, then the same information is added on the hard disk in order for both storage devices to be consistent in reflecting the same data; see figs. 5-10; col. 8, line 10 - col. 10, line 65).

Therefore, in view of Morita '467, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the method steps of a step of storing a second list of identification information for the stored image data; a step of deleting the image data that is included in the first list but in the second list, based on a result of the comparing; and a step of updating the second list on the first list, after acquiring from the server device the image data that is not included in the second list but in the first list in order to have content relating to file information on one storage device conform with the content on another storage device (as stated in Morita '467 col. 9, lines 20-32).

### ***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

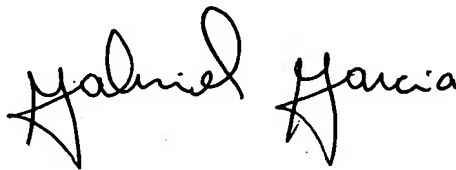
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chad Dickerson whose telephone number is (571)-270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571)-272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

CD/   
Chad Dickerson  
February 6, 2008



GABRIEL GARCIA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER